The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870. NUMBER 343.

WASHINGTON.

Gaffney's Currency Bill Puts in a New Appearance.

Senate Investigation of the Babcock-Hatch Case.

Another Angry Debate in the Senate on the San Domingo Question.

The New Naturalization Bill Summarily Killed.

Present Status of the Free Coal Bill.

Correspondence to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The special San Domingo Commission of the Senate met this morning, and examined a number of documents submitted to them from the State Department. Three more days will be spent in this way, after which they will go to San Juan de Puerto Rico, from which point they will proceed to Hayti, and will probably be absent a month. It is rumored in official circles that Gen. Sheridan is meeting a cool reception from the Spanish Government, which was confirmed by Cuban when he left the scene of his diplomatic duty. He was received on the 8th of August, if not 1869 had Hatch arrived, and yet 18 days elapsed before his credentials were presented to the Queen. Gen. Lewis W. Ross, of Illinois, is also commissioned, but was detained at home by business affairs. Gen. Ross is a gentleman of high character and ability, and will not be found unworthy of diplomatic honors. Parties interested in the Cuban question will please address MISS L. GATES, care of Post Office, Washington.

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KANSAS CLAIMS.

Quite to the surprise of the House the Currency bill kicked up a row, and for a time appeared like business. It appears that, during a recess taken on account of a severe storm that prevented business to be done, Gaffney Orchard called together such members of the committee as were present, and twenty minutes later, at the close of the recess, reported the regular call, Mr. Orchard called the bill. It consists of one first, second, and eleventh sections of the bill as it passed the Senate, with the addition of the issue of $50,000,000 additional of national bank notes to associations in States not having the proportion of that new bank shall have more than half a million of circulation; that the 3 per cent loan certificates shall be issued to the amount of $50,000,000 of circulation that be withdrawn from the East and sent to the States of the West and South, that banks may move from one State to another. The introduction of this measure created a great sensation, and for about an hour, after rising in protest, and charging something like trickery on the part of Garfield, and something of the same character, that he would resist the passage by every parliamentary expedient. They began filibustering at once, and the bill went over until next Tuesday, without action.

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FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Great Fire at Constantinople.

Twenty-five Hundred Persons Perish in the Flames.

Value of Property Destroyed, $125,000,000.

Excitement in Spain Over the Question of a Future Ruler.

The Infallibility Dogma—Protest of the Minority in the Council.

TURKEY.

New York, June 10.—The New York Herald's London correspondent says that it is now ascertained that the almost tremendous calamity which has befallen Constantinople is the result of criminal carelessness on the part of the government in not providing proper fire engines for the protection of the city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great fire in the Pera district has destroyed all of the best portion of the city. Twenty-five hundred persons have been burned to death. The loss of property is enormous, and the number of houses destroyed is greater than the previous year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The loss of life by the great conflagration is appalling. At eleven o'clock hundreds were consumed in by flames and smoke. Many were suffocated in the streets. Others threw themselves into the water and were drowned. The number of the victims is variously stated. The American Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, but was saved by the energetic efforts of the Rev. Father Brunetti, assisted by the Sisters of Charity. The Church of the Holy Trinity was also saved. The American Consulate was in great danger, but was saved by the exertions of Consul-General Thomas and Consul Eastman, with whom the Church is destitute of everything.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 9.—The cable between England and Ireland is not yet repaired.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the reported loss of the Dacia was connected in America by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, owner of the new West India cable steamer. The insurance companies in England do not believe that the Dacia has been recovered here from the Great Eastern, and that she is now on her way to Valentia. The Great Eastern has not arrived.

Mr. SCOTT said he had submitted, as an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, the appropriation sanction from the Postal Committee, adding that no further appropriation should be made for the change of bridges built under the Act of 1866, and that the Act of 1866 should not be construed to authorize new obstructions, while making provision for the removal of those now existing to the satisfaction of the river.

The amendment to the appropriation was rejected—only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

The proposed amendment to the rules was debated at length.

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The special order being taken up for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States under the census, the first of the Senate committee's amendments, increasing the number of representatives from 243 to 292, was agreed to.

The bill was then laid over.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

The bill abolishing the franking privileges then came up from the East, and was debated by Messrs. Ferry, Conkling, Tipton, Trumbull, Howe, and others, all favoring its passage, with the exception of Mr. Conkling, who opposed it on the ground that the franking privilege will cost postage for all.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11. The bill was duly signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. HOOPER, in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Schenck, who was absent, in the Boston correspondence of the *Evening Post*, in reference to the Coal bill, said that the Committee of Ways and Means, last Tuesday, was a tie—10 against 10—and the Vice President gave his casting vote in his affirmative. He was urged to do this by Senators, some Senators hoping that as he is part of the administration, it was not discovery for him to come out in favor of the treaty, and that he would not be the same responsibility that Senators exercise. The mention of names might be considered invidious, though, so may this is the debate last evening, three or four Senators got into a wrangle almost with precedent, for the last two years, and the session, as was stated, was continued until after dinner. The point at issue was whether a special committee shall be allowed to inquire into charges of corruption in connection with the treaty. An adjournment took place without decision.

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NEW YORK.

Latest Phase of the Railroad War.

Crop Prospects at the East.

Money and Stocks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilotage is in receipt of the New Railway tickets between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the managers of the line have determined to have a line of their own. They expect to be ready to-day for a formal opening, but will not run regular trains until Monday next. Arrangements are completed in nearly days. Already the tracks have been laid over the bridge, and the work will be completed to-night. The cars are now on Vanderbilt's tracks, but for the present Great Western Railway of Canada to take the Central and Hudson River lines, or agents to run through tickets at reduced rates. The rivalries between the Erie and Pennsylvania roads are perfectly astonishing, and passengers are consequently the gainers. Which will control the line with Vanderbilt on very favorable terms.

Reports from New England and New York State are that the crops never looked more seriously for want of rain until the beginning of this week. Rain has fallen copiously for the last few days, and a month past. The fruit and berry crop had a narrow escape from being a total failure.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Wall street markets were all dreary to-day, with the general tone of depression. Gold opened at 110½, and closed at 110½. Loans to-day on the market was dependent on the report of Gerfield's attempt to revive the Gaffney bill, and the failure of the latter was greater than for several days past.

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The projectors of a Railroad Railway from New York to Philadelphia, in opposition to the Camden & Amboy, say that upon that line 1 million of dollars have been subscribed, though the books have not been opened, and they confidently expect to have the whole capital of nine million dollars subscribed in a few days.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—A large amount of coal has been sold, and have been purchased at prices below or two large manufacturing houses are to be to-day by the subscribers.

Mayor Reed, of St. Louis, is here.

Richard Schell has been appointed Quarantine Commissioner, vice W. G. Bell, resigned.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Commercial Convention met this morning, and decided that it is desirable that a Commercial Convention be held in this city, to consider the question of canal enlargement, and the whole question of canal navigation, and the best means of securing the same. The Committee will meet again on the 16th inst., when the time for holding the Convention will be fixed, and the general subject of discussion determined upon. Invitations will be issued to the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial organizations throughout the country, to send delegates to the Convention.

The Committee is encouraged at the fair and favorable manner in which the canals are now being managed.

The regular meeting of the Board Horse Associations, Duke McMorrow, but one course will be adopted by the Board, and that is to run the regular races, a purse being made up for the occasion.

English Yacht Racing.

LONDON, June 9.—There was a fine race yesterday between the yachts Egeria and Cambria. The course was from Gravesend across the Thames to the Nore and return. The Egeria won the first three sprints back in the following order: Egeria, Cambria, Vindex, Alarm, Fleetwing, Volante; John B. Lonnie, John T. Hoss, L. Ball, Jr., Secretary; A. Hall, Assistant Secretary; Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and among the guests of the yacht.

Trotting at Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, June 9.—The trots on the Jamaica Park course, for 2,250 horses, for a purse of $2,000, was won by Goldsmith Maid, Dexter second, Lucy third, time 2:20.

The double team race for $2,000 was won by Jessie Waite and Dartmore, the best, in 2:34½, the best time on record. Worst time, 2:42.

OHIO.

Enthusiastic Railroad Meeting at Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, June 9.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, for the purpose of developing the railroad interests of this section. Gen. Ohio Railroad to Chicago by the route. Hon. T. Ewing, Jr., Hon. Thomas Ewing, Gen. Cox, and others made speeches. The meeting was largely attended by the solid men of our city, and a committee of 50 was appointed to confer with the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Ohio Road, and learn the material aid the company could afford in the matter. A committee of 100 was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and report at a meeting to be held next Saturday evening. Although the people of this city have already subscribed liberally to the road, they are ready to do more, and the better element of the people of other routes.

Meeting of the National Association Opposed to Secret Societies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The National Association opposed to secret societies, which was recently organized in Pittsburgh, met in the Second Presbyterian Church this evening. A number of delegates are in town, and seem to expect a good time. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Scott, of Pittsburgh. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, was chosen temporary chairman. The secretary's report, consisting of officers, and the appointment of committees, occupied the remainder of the evening session.

The following is the full text of the Constitution adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the National Association Opposed to Secret Societies.

ART. 2. The object of this association shall be to oppose the principles and practices of all secret societies, and to promote the interests of the Christian religion.

ART. 3. Any person may become a member of this association by signing the constitution and paying the annual fee of $1.

ART. 4. The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, to be elected annually.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the general interests of the association, and shall meet at such times and places as they may appoint.

ART. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

Odd Fellows' Celebration at Alliance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, June 9.—To-day being the anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in this county, arrangements were made for a grand celebration. The procession, which was formed at 10 o'clock, was composed of the Grand Lodge, Encampment, Canton, Salem, Alliance, Mount Union, Sebring, Minerva, and Louisville lodges, with their respective banners. The procession was probably the largest ever seen in this city. The several bands furnished the music for the occasion. The procession marched to the grove, where the fraternity repaired to a grove near town, where a platform had been erected. The address was delivered by Rev. E. S. Mason, of Ravenna.

The address received the signatures of 1,000 persons present.

ITALY.

ROME, June 9.—The Pathers opposed to infallibility have decided to publish a protest against the proceedings of the Council. The protest is to be accompanied by a letter to the Pope, and the debate on the preamble of the schema in regard to the relations of the Church and the State. Many members who had given notice of intention to speak have withdrawn their names from the list, and protest against the vote by which the debate was closed. The protest will be signed by a number of members. The address received the signatures of 75 members of the Council.

It is asserted that about the 1st of May Cardinal Antonelli will retire from office, and that a struggle has to make no more efforts to retain the station of the council, and the Marquis Bonneuil, the ambassador of France, will be appointed to succeed him. The Papal Government, but not the Church of France, will be the gainer by the change, since the opinion of their governments in their power to obtain a modification of the dogma. It is the opinion of the Pope, and of the Council, that the Pope is infallible when he speaks *ex cathedra*, and that his decisions are irrevocable.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 9.—The *Constitutionnel Independent* (Imperialist) has an editorial advising the Cabinet to appeal to the people for a vote of confidence. It says that the article was written by Ollivier.

PARIS, June 9.—The Duke of Gramont attended the races at Long Champs to-day.

Gambetta has been committed for trial by the Council of State, and will probably be tried before the High Court of Justice now assembled to take cognizance of the affair.

PARIS, June 9.—The Emperor has sent 16,000 francs to Constantinople, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The Duc de Gramont confirmed the above fact.

The Pope has written a letter to the recently-appointed Archbishop of Tarsus, confirming in positive terms the dogma of infallibility.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 9.—Von Beust is nominated to his post by illness. His condition is not serious.

ILLINOIS.

The Temperance People of Geneseo Contending Against Difficulties—Case of the Sheriff Against Rioters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., June 9.—The suits which are now pending against the liquor sellers in this city are causing considerable excitement in temperance circles. Charles Fischer's case came up this morning, and resulted in virtual victory for the liquor men. Up to 4 o'clock, this afternoon, only three had been selected as jurors, and the Sheriff was directed, by Buckley, Esq., agents for the defendant, and Charles Farnsley, of the temperance people, in correspondence of the *Morning Post*, in reference to the Cuban question, says that Gen. Prim is the real ruler of the nation. He called upon the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and requested to state whether any evidence had been taken in relation to Cuba.

Mr. Bonner was not present.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 9.—Assembly met in the afternoon. The session proceeded, at the instance of the Ministers, to the discussion of the Constitutional articles, commencing with the Ways and Means. On the motion that the Assembly proceed to the resolution adopted by the House, last Monday, declaring that the Government has the power to declare a bill publishing the day on oath.

Senor Castelar, in a speech in favor of the amendment, remarked that if the resolution had been adopted by the Assembly in 1869, there would be no difficulty in reporting the bill immediately. He would not, however, oppose the adoption of a bill strengthening the arm of the Government, as far as to prevent the Assembly from discussing that important article of fact to the people free of charge. He would, however, oppose the adoption of some members to go farther than simply obtaining oral from the Ministers. He, Castelar, would have taken the ground that all direct and indirect taxes should be voted from the commencement.

Mr. WARD. The resolution was, perhaps, somewhat obscure, but it seemed to mean that—

Mr. CLEMMA made a point of order that, under the rules, nothing but that which is from the remarks was in order.

The SPEAKER sustained him.

MOTION AS AMENDED.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Currency reported a bill to punish unlawful certificates of deposit, and to amend the Act of June 30, 1864, in relation to gold and silver coin, which was passed.

Mr. MORTON remarked that there was actual danger that the navigation of the Ohio would be destroyed by the obstructions.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the resolution, authorizing that the Secretary of War to cause the bridges over the Ohio River to be removed by the legislation on this subject. He hoped the bill would be passed at once.

Mr. SCOTT said he had submitted, as an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, the appropriation sanction from the Postal Committee, adding that no further appropriation should be made for the change of bridges built under the Act of 1866, and that the Act of 1866 should not be construed to authorize new obstructions, while making provision for the removal of those now existing to the satisfaction of the river.

The amendment to the appropriation was rejected—only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

The proposed amendment to the rules was debated at length.

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The special order being taken up for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States under the census, the first of the Senate committee's amendments, increasing the number of representatives from 243 to 292, was agreed to.

The bill was then laid over.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

The bill abolishing the franking privileges then came up from the East, and was debated by Messrs. Ferry, Conkling, Tipton, Trumbull, Howe, and others, all favoring its passage, with the exception of Mr. Conkling, who opposed it on the ground that the franking privilege will cost postage for all.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11. The bill was duly signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. HOOPER, in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Schenck, who was absent, in the Boston correspondence of the *Evening Post*, in reference to the Coal bill, said that the Committee of Ways and Means, last Tuesday, was a tie—10 against 10—and the Vice President gave his casting vote in his affirmative. He was urged to do this by Senators, some Senators hoping that as he is part of the administration, it was not discovery for him to come out in favor of the treaty, and that he would not be the same responsibility that Senators exercise. The mention of names might be considered invidious, though, so may this is the debate last evening, three or four Senators got into a wrangle almost with precedent, for the last two years, and the session, as was stated, was continued until after dinner. The point at issue was whether a special committee shall be allowed to inquire into charges of corruption in connection with the treaty. An adjournment took place without decision.

NATURALIZATION BILL KILLED.

The House is clearly in a mood for blood, having already, in the last week, killed the Civil Rights bill, and now the Naturalization bill. Its friends, or four measures on which a great deal of time has been spent. It to-day followed up its course, by slaughtering Judge Lawrence's Naturalization bill, on which the Republicans of New York have built an many hopes. The debate was decidedly unfavorable to it, and at one time Mr. Dawes tried to get an adjournment, in the hope that something might be saved for to-morrow. The House refused this, and sent the bill to table on a large vote by forty majority, the negative vote being by a full party division. The motion to reconsider was entered, but it is not likely to be of any avail.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL

did not come up this morning, because the Finance Committee had no meeting, and Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, Williams, and Warner are on only conferees here. And the two last named were engaged on the special San Domingo Committee. It may be supposed as soon as possible the committee will recommend the abolition of the whole system of special or license taxes.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave a hearing to Cyrus W. Field on his Atlantic and Southern Inland telegraph project, to-day. There are representatives of the Belgian cable line, which simply asks the right to land on our shores. The committee to-day had a hearing on the report on the other bill, but will await the action taken by the Senate.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Army bill is not in session. Adjourn to-day, and take over the points of difference between the two branches of Congress. They are not likely to have any serious difficulties in reaching an ag

The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proposed new Constitution of Illinois is a subject which must be considered by the people of this State at the polls on the 2d of August next. Like all other important questions, it has its friends and its opponents. Each party has its organization, and each party will put in nomination a ticket for the offices to be created by the new Constitution, on account of the adoption or rejection of the instrument. It is, therefore, necessary that the people should look at the matter in all its bearings, and not allow themselves to be carried away by the enthusiasm of party. The Constitution is to be voted on as a whole, and not in detail. It is not to be supposed that any one man will approve of every section of the instrument. Each one will find some provision which he would like to see changed. But the question is not whether this or that section is perfect, but whether the Constitution as a whole is better than the present one. Every man must decide for himself, and he should not allow himself to be influenced by the opinions of others. He should read the instrument carefully, and then vote for or against it, as he thinks it will be for the best interests of the State.

The Convention which framed the instrument was composed of able men, and the work they have done is entitled to respectful consideration. They were elected by the people, and represented the people. They were not a set of irresponsible men, but were responsible to the people for their action. They were elected for the express purpose of framing a new Constitution, and they have done so. They have not been hasty in their action, but have been in session for nearly ten months. They have had the benefit of the experience of other States, and have profited by the mistakes of other Conventions. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the Governor and the Legislature, and have had the benefit of the criticisms of the press and the people. They have had the benefit of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and have endeavored to avoid the difficulties which have arisen under the present Constitution. They have had the benefit of the experience of the people under the present Constitution, and have endeavored to remedy the defects which have been developed in the practical working of the present instrument. They have had the benefit of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and have endeavored to avoid the difficulties which have arisen under the Constitutions of other States. They have had the benefit of the experience of the people of Illinois, and have endeavored to profit by the mistakes of the past. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the press, and have endeavored to profit by the criticisms of the press. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the people, and have endeavored to profit by the criticisms of the people. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the Governor and the Legislature, and have endeavored to profit by the criticisms of the Governor and the Legislature. They have had the benefit of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, and have endeavored to profit by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. They have had the benefit of the experience of the people under the present Constitution, and have endeavored to profit by the experience of the people under the present Constitution. They have had the benefit of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and have endeavored to profit by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. They have had the benefit of the experience of other States, and have endeavored to profit by the experience of other States. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the press, and have endeavored to profit by the suggestions of the press. They have had the benefit of the criticisms of the press and the people, and have endeavored to profit by the criticisms of the press and the people. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the people, and have endeavored to profit by the suggestions of the people. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the Governor and the Legislature, and have endeavored to profit by the suggestions of the Governor and the Legislature. They have had the benefit of the criticisms

BIDDERS' RIGHTS.

Decision of Judge Williams in the Insane Asylum Heating Business.

Valentin & Co's Contract Improper —The Work Given to the Northwestern Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Periam's Conduct Before the Committee—The Rights of Bidders.

The case of The Northwestern Manufacturing Company vs. The Board of Supervisors and others, was decided yesterday from Washington, where Judge Williams is sojourning, by a decree perpetually enjoining the Board of Supervisors from awarding the contract for heating the Insane Asylum to Valentin & Co., and ordering the contract previously given to Warwick, Twohy & Farwell, to be executed. The decree was rendered upon the bill filed by the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, praying for the injunction, and the case recently submitted to Judge Williams for his decision. The decree was rendered yesterday from Washington, where Judge Williams is sojourning, and the case recently

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Second Day's Session of the Western Association.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

"Social Science and the Census," by the Rev. E. H. Wines.

Hon. Isaac McKinley on "The Great Danger."

Interesting Address by Professor Goldwin Smith.

MORNING SESSION.

The Western Social Science Association held yesterday morning in the Lecture Room of Farwell Hall.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Michigan City.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers then submitted the following report:

President—S. H. Wines, Chicago.

Secretary—F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Treasurer—W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Isaac McKinley, Chicago; Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Bellows, New York; Rev. Dr. Bacon, New Haven; Rev. Dr. Hedge, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Peabody, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Hall, Quincy, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Ellis, Boston; Rev. Dr. Clarke, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Bartol, Boston; Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Alton; Rev. Dr. Ware, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, New York; Rev. Dr. Bellows, New York; Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Hartford; Rev. Dr. Thompson, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Patton, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, San Francisco; Colonel T. W. Higginson, Newport; Hon. Wm. Cullen Bryant, New York; Hon. Peter Cooper, New York; Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Hon. Wm. Kent, New York; Hon. Wm. Kent, Jr., New York; Hon. Wm. Kent, Kentucky; W. L. Ball, St. Louis; L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe; Hon. Wm. Strong, Washington; Hon. Wm. Strong, Jr., Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. Strong, Jr., Washington; Hon. Wm. Strong, Jr., Washington; Hon. Wm. Strong, Jr., Washington